INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 22, 1849.

DESTITUTE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS .- We commend the suggestions thrown out in the following communication, to the earnest attention of the benevolent in this city who are able to do anything in the matter. To relieve the distressed and provide for the wants of the poor, is the duty of every christian community. The plan named may not be the best which could be devised, but it is worthy of consideration:

Mn Epiron:-It, perhaps, illy becomes one who has never taken part in organizing societies to make suggestions upon such subjects; yet, I will do so: In this city we have had, for many years, a Benevolent Society, which has done a great deal of good. In carrying into effect its object, depositories of clothing have been established, out of which persons applying are supplied. This is praiseworthy, but it seems to me, does not do all that ought to be done. To my to instruct you in the principles and rules of law by knowledge, there are many poor widows, who have families, which you ought to be governed in considering the eviof good character, who need the aid of those able to give, dence and finding a verdict. that would not go to those depositories and ask to be relieved. I have examined all the authorities which have been Rather than do so, they live upon bread and water, and suf- cited with careful attention, and with an anxious desire fer all those privations that the poor can only know. There are persons enough in this city, who have abundant means, and to spare, to place all such above these privations, and it

Now, I propose that there be organized, immediately, a society, whose object shall be to aid the poor widows and orphans of the city. The ladies could carry out this object by a little effort. Let the society be organized, and the necessary funds raised by contribution, and then let them delicately learn the situation of all, whether white or black, and as delicately provide for their relief, by such means as a little county of stating it to you would not have been imposed upon the Court. The indictment charges, in substance, that the defendant, Merritt Young, on the nineteenth day of March last, in the county of Marion, feloniously, purposely and of deliberate and premediated malice, murdered Israel Phillips, by then and there, purposely and of deliberate

might be placed at their disposal.

There are some widows who have children that ought to be at school, but who have to work, to pay house rent, &c., for their mother. In such cases let the house rent be paid,

The indictment describes the knife, the wound and the donors by being useful to society, and many a mother's heart made to rejuice. It is not my purpose, however, to point out further the manner of arranging such societies, but to call the attention of some one more competent to lead and promote organization. I trust it may be speedily done, and that a quantity of wood may be sived before the roads become impassable. If some good citizens will energetically move in the matter, I will find one that will give \$20, if 30 others will give \$5 each—and \$40, if they will give \$10 each—and \$50, if they will give \$10 each—and \$50, if they will give \$10 each. This is written by one who knows from experience the trials of poor widby one who knows from experience the trials of poor widows and orphans.

We were present when the matter was introduced, and the Judge expressly stated that the counsel on either side might agree as to any portions of the re-ports, either of the Sentinel or Journal, or they might be imprisoned in the State Prison and kept at hard labor take either, as they could agree upon. He also took during life. the occasion to remark, that "he considered the report of the Sentinel as remarkable for its accuracy, considering the reporter was not a lawyer." We are authorized, also, by the main counsel for the defend-ant, to say, that they extracted from each report, but at hard labor not more than twenty one years nor less that they considered the report of the State Sentinel than two years." by far the most minute and correct. Our neighbors must be done with a formed design to kill, a design not -fabricate such paragraphs as the above, without one tion and premeditation, before the mortal blow is given. particle of truth to commence upon. Of such a char-Every design to kill, formed before the mortal blow is acter, also, was a late article about our post-office, given, is necessarily premeditated, however quickly it is which was too contemptible to notice.

JUDGE CUSHING'S CHARGE .- We publish in another design. column, the charge of Judge Cushing given to the jury, in the case of the State against Merritt Young. liberation and premeditation. The document will speak for itself, and will be rend According to the distinction which I have attempted with interest. During this protracted trial, and also killing is done purposely and maliciously, but without during the whole time that Judge Cushing has presided, he has won the good opinion of all, and has dis- premeditated or not. charged his duty with promptitude, patience, dignity without malice express or implied; either voluntarily and urbanity—such as may well be recommended to upon a sudden heat, or involuntarily, but in the commisthe bench every where, and in a manner not surpassed sion of some unlawful act. by any tribunal in our knowledge. The Judge will a sedute, deliberate mind and formed design, such formed carry to his home the especial regards of our commu- design being evidenced by external circumstances disnity. We have heard it intimated that it is his intention to resign his office; but of this we have no Malice is implied by law from any deliberate conduct positive knowledge. His circuit could not select a committed by one person against another person, how-

The Horns have recently built an addition to their Dry Goods store, making its entire depth one Section 107, chapter 53, page 982, of the Revised Stahundred and ten feet. After being completely finished, it will present a better interior than any other store in town. The owners of recent buildings have all been greatly at fault in this matter, thinking they were doing wonders to build 60 feet deep, when we weapon concealed, even for the purpose of self-delence. told them they ought to go to the extent of 80 or 100 If a man thinks proper to do so, he may for such purpose But the Horns have done the right thing, so far as ly, in his hand or otherwise, where it can be seen, but they have gone. And they will have not only the not concealed. Success to enterprise and industry! They will labor dant to make out such circumstances to the satisfaction of the jury, unless they arise out of the evidence producto deserve success, and they will be successful.

Patriot is urging upon the Legislature of Mary. if homicide ensue, it will be clearly murder in the assail-Patriot is urging upon the Legislature of Mary-ant, no matter what provocation was apparently then land the adoption of the single district system given, or how high the assailant's passion rose during the in electing members of the Legislature. It says :- combat, for the malice is express. "Whatever else the Legislature of Maryland may do, ter into a combat with another, intending at the time to this is a reform to which no one, in any part of the avail himself of it; and in the course of the contest ac-State, could object as interfering with the present ap-portionment of delegates under the constitution. It is but used it in the heat of passion, in consequence of an a reform for which all may vote." The admirable attack made upon him, it will be manslaughter. working of the principle in New York, is indeed If he use it to protect his own life, or to protect himself from such bodily herm as would give him a reasona-It secures to every portion of the State a representa-tive, and a decided unjority in one section of a city in one man kills another in mere self-defence, it is or county does not control, nor is it overshadowed justifiable. by, the majority in the rest of the city or county.

Before a person can avail himself of the defence that he used a weapon in defence of his life, he must satisfy the jury that the defence was necessary; that he did all

Church in this city. Prof. N. is spoken of as a gen- could, he would be justified.

sioners of Miami county, have subscribed \$20,000 to stab was given; and the utmost effect that such a state of the stock of this road on certain conditions which are killing from murder to manslaughter.

District, Ohio, has published in the Gallipolis Jour- was made, each of them several times threatened to kill the nal, a farewell address to his constituents. He has other. That the deceased was larger, heavier and stronger than the defendant; but that he had been confined to bed by served them for a period of twenty-two years, and sickness for eight or nine successive days, ending three or four days before he was killed, and was considerably reduced now wishes to retire from political life.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, asserts positively, that Hon. Mr. Clayton will resign it of occasionally sleeping previous to his sickness, and near the spot where he was stabled and killed with the knife his post as Secretary of State on the meeting of Con-

ed Charge d'Affaires to Naples, in place of Col. Webb of N. Y., who refused the place.

Indiana Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.]

Judge Cushing's Charge, In the case of the State against Merritt Young.

obligation not to disregard the law as laid down by the

and the child clothed, and sent to a common school—watched over, and advised. In this way, many a boy growing up in ignorance gight be made useful to himself, and bless the in ot necessary to state in which hand he held the knife, donors by being useful to society, and many a mother's nor the length nor the depth of the wound; and it is

degree, or of manslaughter.

These crimes are defined in the 53d chapter o the Revised Statutes of this State, sections 2, 5, and 6, pages The Court and Bar deemed the report of the testimony given in the case of The State vs. Young, as reported for the Journal, so correct that they adopted and inserted it in the bill of exceptions taken by the Counsel for the defendant.—Indiana Journal of Friday.

1960—1. "If any person of sound memory and discretion shall purposely and of deliberate and premeditated malice, or in the perpetration of, or attempt to perpetrate, any rape, arson, robbing or burglary, or by administering poison, or causing the same to be done, kill any reasonable creature in being and under the peace of this State, such person shall be deemed guilty of murder in the first The above paragra h is untrue in every particular. degree, and upon due conviction thereof shall suffer

of the Journal must be hard run to be compelled to formed and executed in haste; but formed with deliberaexecuted; but a design to kill, formed in haste, before the mortal blow and quickly executed, is not a deliberate

must be done purposely and maliciously, but without de-

to explain between deliberation and premeditation, if the To constitute manslaughter, the killing must be done

Express malice is where one person kills another with

The two degrees of murder and manslaughter, as de-

best business room in respect to dimensions and fin- It is a general rule that all homicide is presumed to be malicious, and of course amounting to murder, until the ish,—but they mean to keep it furnished with the best contrary appears from circumstances of alleviation, exand most valuable stock of goods in this market, cuse, or justification; and it is incumbent on the defen-

ed against him. If one seeks another and enters into a fight with him, THE SINGLE DISTRICT SYSTEM .- The Baltimore with the purpose under pretence of fighting to stab him,

strongly recommending its adoption in other States, ble apprehension that his life was in immediate dang e

thus an opportunity of sending a representative to be could to avoid it; and that it was necessary to protect the Legislature, who will reflect their sentiments. his own life, or to protect himself from such serious bodily harm as would give him a reasonable apprehension that his life was in immediate danger. In such case if he We are requested to state that Prof. Nichols has commenced his school, in the old Presbyterian and no means of escape; and if he retreated as far as he

Church in this city. Prof. N. is spoken of as a gentleman in every way qualified to give satisfaction as a teacher, and his location here may now be considered permanent.

Peru and Indianapolis Railroad.—The commission of the co PERU AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD .-- The commis- imminent and urgent his danger at the moment the fatal

I shall not undertake to state all the evidence in detail, U. S. Court.—Geo. Haswell and John D. Jones have been indicted by the Grand Jury for robbing the mail some time since. The day of trial has not been fixed. Another of the alleged gang, named Graham, has been arrested at Memphis.

1 shall not undertake to state all the evidence in detail, but present such a general view of it as may serve to illustrate some of the general principles of law which I have laid down and assist you to apply them correctly. There is evidence before you tending to prove that the defendant, Merritt Young, on the night of the 19th of March last, killed Israel Phillips, the deceased, in this city, by stabbing him in the heart with a deadly weapon. That Philips was a young man, about 20 years of age, and that the defendant is also a young man. That for several months previous, they entertained feelings of hostility against each when young, they entertained feelings of hostility against each when young man about 10 years of the 12th Congressional District, Ohio, has published in the Gallipolis Jourthereby. That a few moments before the stabbing, they met alone, either easually or by the design of one or both of them, near a house where the deceased had been in the habwhich is before you. That the defendant was armed with which is before you. That the defendant was armed with this knife when they so met, and that the deceased had no weapon;—hat high words ensued; that the defendant was armed with this knife when they so met, and that the deceased had no weapon;—hat high words ensued; that the defendant was armed with this knife when they so met, and that the deceased had no weapon;—hat high words ensued; that the defendant was armed with this knife when they so met, and that the deceased had no weapon;—hat high words ensued; that the defendant was armed with this knife when they so met, and that the deceased had no weapon;—hat high words ensued; that the defendant was armed with this knife when they so met, and that the deceased had no weapon;—hat high words ensued; that the defendant was armed with this knife when they so met, and that the deceased had no weapon;—hat high words ensued; that the defendant was armed with this knife when they so met, and that the deceased had no weapon;—hat high words ensued; that the defendant was armed with this knife when they so met, and that the deceased had no weapon;—hat high words ensued; that the defendant was armed with this knife when they so met, and that the deceased had no weapon;—hat high words ensued; that the defendant was armed with this knife when they so met, and that the deceased had no weapon;—hat high words ensued; that the defendant was armed with this knife when they so met, and that the deceased had no weapon;—hat high words ensued; that the defendant was armed with this knife when they so met, and that the deceased had no weapon;—hat high words ensued; that the defendant was armed with this knife when they so met, and that the deceased had no weapon;—hat high words ensued; that the defendant was armed with this knife when they so met, and that the deceased had no weapon;—that high words ensued; that the defendant was armed with this knife when they so met, and that the defendant was armed with this knife when they so met, and that the defendant was armed with the defenda at the Department of State, that Mr. Rives will not to carry off the water; instantly returned with it and hold-be received by the French Government, unless certain or at him overhanded with the broadside of the board. That offensive passages of Mr. Clayton to M. De Tocqueville, in the letter of the former, dated Sept. 8, 1849, are withdrawn.

(C)—It is said that James M. Power, at present one of the Canal commissioners of Pa., has been appointcame in contact with the Marshal's arm and fell out of the deceased's hands over the Marshal's back; -- that the defendant continued to give way or back out from the deceased INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 29, 1849.

until the board fell from his hands, and then immediately threw himself towards him, and with his arm made a vigorous thrust or stroke at his breast, and the deceased instantly hereafter twisted or broke away from the Marsh I and ran rapidly into the middle of the street and fell on his hands and knees, or prostrate, ro-e quick as he could, ran in a to the code Lynch for redress. As soon as it was stooping manner to within a few feet of the side walk, when known the bank had failed, a committee of c-tizens he staggered, fell and expired. That his body was examined a few minutes afterwards by physicians, who ascertained that he had been stabbed between the third and fourth ribs of his left breast, through the left ventricle of his heart. That the wound was mortal and must have caused his im-

There is evidence before you tending to prove that the nortal wound was given while the deceased was rising after he fell near the middle of the street; on the other hand,

the deceased broke away from him. and the place where he first fell.

ter the death, a cut, apparently made with a knife, about an inch deep, was seen and examined on the left arm of the sign.—Pa. Ledger.

degree of evidence called demonstration, which excludes all

ossibility of error."
"Matters of fact are proved by moral evidence alone." "In the ordinary affairs of life we do not require demonstrative evidence, because it is not consistent with the nature of the subject, and to insist upon it would be unreasonable and absurd. The most that can be affirmed of such hings is, that there is no reasonable doubt concerning them. The true question, therefore, in trials of fact, is not whether it is possible that the testimony may be false, but whether there is sufficient probability of its truth; that is, whether the facts are sh wn by satisfactory and competent evidence."
By satisfactory evidence is intended that amount of proof
which ordinarily satisfies an unprejudiced mind beyond rea-

In considering the evidence and in ascertaining what degree of credit is due to the testimony of a witness, you ought to avail yourselves of your own general knowledge of men and things, which you have derived from experience and observation; your knowledge of the human heart, its passions, motives and principles of action; of the mind, its powers, qualities and tendencies; of the organs of sight, and of hearing; their capacities and powers in different men, having equal or different advantages of position; of the nathings requiring your particular attention in the investiga-

tion of this case. You are bound by your oaths to try this cause according to law and the evidence. In the opinion of the Court, none but legal and competent evidence has been admitted on the making your verdict by nothing but the law and the evid-nee. It is quite immaterial what you may suppose public opinion to be, as to the verdict you ought to render; and it equally immaterial how many attorneys have been concerned in conducting the prosecution or defence, or by what motives they were actuated. Such matters are no part of the evidence in the case; they cannot sid you in the discharge of your duty, but might mislead you. It is therefore manifestly improper to permit such things to operate on your minds or influence your judgments in finding a verdict.

If you are fully satished from the evidence, that the de-

fendant killed the deceased by purposely stabbing him with a deadly weapon, he is not excusable on the ground of selfdefence, unless he has clearly proved, or it otherwise appears to your satisfaction, from the evidence, that it was unavoidably necessary for him to kill the deceased in order to pro-tect his own life, or to protect him from such serious bodily barm as would give him a reasonable apprehension that his

period of the transaction the mortal stab was given, it de-

clearly appears from the evidence in the cause.

If the conflict was not provoked by the defendant, and he was not armed with the deadly weapon at the beginning of the contest, but casually obtained it during the contest, and was not actuated by mutice in making the fatal stab, but did it from unavoidable necessity in mere self-defence, you must

acquit him.

Honor is a word in common use, that is differently understood by different persons. It is not defined in our criminal female holding the sickle. The back is the sures be a principle of what is called the " Code of Honor," that a man may take the life of his fellow-man in defence of his

To find him guilty of murder in the first degree, you must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that he killed the de- 5's, new plate; payable to J. Morgan, dated Sept. 1

To find him guilty of murder in the second degree, you er coarse, but general appearance calculated to demust be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that he killed ceive. the deceased purposely, but without deliberation and pre-

out malice, express or implied, either voluntarily upon a of Tennessee" on the right end. sudden heat, or involuntarily, but in the commission of some State Bank of Indiana, 2's, new plate; badly done.

cumbent on the defendant to prove, must be established, but Michael Faulkur, in Brecksville, in Cuyahoga. About a mere preponderance of the evidence is sufficient for this an acre of the bottom lands on the Chippewa gives

defendant guilty of murder in the first degree, you must say breaks forth, which will burn steadily for weeks. The so in your verdict; and if you sentence him to be hung, you proprietor made an excavation some twelve feet deep must say so; or if you sentence him to be imprisoned in the at one of the gas openings, and flung in burning hay. State Prison and kept at hard labor during life, you must say

to be imprisoned in the State Prison and kept at hard labor ed the flames. If you find the defendant guilty of manslaughter, you

must say so in your verdict; and sentence him to be im-If you find the defendant not guilty of either crime, you will say " Not guilty."

The Editor of the N. Y. Herald publishes sundry private letters, written to him between May and September, from a person at Washington, who bers of the Cabinet. These letters purport to give Christianity. Elder D. S. Burnett, of Cincinnati the Editor the views entertained by the Cabinet and presided, assisted by Walter Scott, of Pennsylvania. the condition of its support of the Cabinet. The Her- American Christian Bible Society. A society was or ald having been charged with mercenary motives, in Society, of which Alexander Campbell, of Pennsylassailing the practices of the Cabinet, publishes these letters to prove that if it had been thus mercenary, ciety was also formed, of which Dr. B. S. Lawson it would occupy a different position from that which it now occupies. These letters created some sensation at Washington.

THE WHEELING BRIDGE.-The wire suspension bridge at Wheeling was opened in grand style on the 15th ult. The Pittsburgh papers are out strong against the structure, because it has already stopped several steamboats, the chimneys of which were too ages that may be recovered.

PALMER'S BUSINESS MEN'S ALMANAC .- V. B. Pal agent in New York, has issued an Almanac for 1850, pamphlet of sixty-four pages, and contains much val- the people. uable information on business and commercial mat-

A SINGULAR DISCOVERY .- While some workmen Mr. Williams, at Green Point, L. I., last week, they of the discovered a cell made of cedar, six feet wide and debts. eight feet high, containing some salt, hay, and bot-tles filled with a liquid resembling brandy in appearance, but of an oily taste. No entrance to the cell could be discovered, and the "oldest inhabitant" was not able to account for how it came there. Some skulls were also found near the same place, to which

THE SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY BANK .- The community at Montrose, who have been swindled by the failure of the Susquehanna Bank, do not take their loss kindly, but rather evince a disposition to resort to the code Lynch for redress. As soon as it was was appointed to investigate its affairs, and the al-

leged frauds charged against the cashier, T. P. St. John. This committee reported that the bank had in circulation notes amounting to upwards of \$200,000, whereas the said cashier had given the most positive assurances that the whole amount in circulation was only \$49,000, and that every dollar should be redeemed within two weeks. The committee say that there is evidence tending to prove that the wound was given deemed within two weeks. The committee say that after the marshal interfered between the parties and before there never was a more stupendous fraud committed in the whole history of bank swindling. All the The evidence on both sides in relation to the precise time available funds found in the bank was under twentyof inflicting the wound, tends to prove that it mu-t have been done after the Maishal came between the parties, and before the deceased fell the last time. There is evidence the deceased fell the last time. There is evidence the deceased fell the last time. There is evidence the deceased fell the last time. There is evidence the deceased fell the last time. There is evidence the deceased fell the last time. There is evidence the deceased fell the last time. There is evidence the deceased fell the last time. tending to prove that the knife, which is before you, was not seen by any witness on the fatal night until the Marshal saw it in the hand of defendant and took it from him, between the place where the deceased broke away from him, and the place where he first fell.

There is evidence bugs and in a line in the dark and so gent, the former to pail, blowing upon tin horns and drumming upon tin pans. That night the bank sign was torn off and nailed to the jail. Such is the indegment feeling of There is evidence tending to prove that some minutes af- the people, that neither the public authorities nor the

defendant, below the elbow, and that there were bruises on The State Bank at Morris, N. J., was managed by his arm and one on his forehead, but that they were not se- the same Wall street clique, and as its capital stock rious. There was also evidence to prove that they were not serious. There was also evidence to prove that they were both at the same place of public worship that evening, and both vent out before the congregation was dismissed, and about twenty or thirty minutes before the death.

"None but mathematical truth is susceptible of that high same subject:

"The Cincinnati Enquirer has the following, on the same subject: same subject :

As the proprietors of the Phænix Bank of this city have denied any participation in the circulation of these bills in the West, we should like to have categorical answers to the following questions:

Did you or did you not offer to loan to a merchant of Madison, Ia., \$5,000 on very favorable terms, provided he would take it in Susquehanna money ! Did you or did you not send out an agent from this city, into the country, plentifully furnished with Susquehanna money, to purchase whatever he could with

Did not that agent succeed in purchasing a lot of wool with said money, the proceeds of the sale o which was collected by your-elves?

Was not a certain gentleman in Lafavette in close correspondence with your bank, and was not that gentleman an active agent in distributing Susquehanna money throughout Northern Indiana !

EXPERIENCES IN WATER-CURE: a familiar exposi tion of the Principles and Results of Water Treatment, in the cure of Acute and Chronic Diseases, &c., by Mary S. Gove Nichols, Water-cure physician, author of Lectures to Ladies on Anatomy, Physiology, &c. New York: Fowlers & Wells-London: John Chapman.

This is the title of a little work of 108 pages, just published. The dedication will make it sell, if the system which it discusses do not; it is as follows:

"To my husband, who has a mind to unders and the work of human elevation, a heart to love it, and energy to labor for it, I dedicate these records of my

This dedication catching our eye, we could no avoid running over the succeeding pages. We found but little sentiment elsewhere; but instead, and perhaps better, we did find a concise explanation of the Hydropathic system, together with many practical And if it is necessary to enable you to decide whether Hydropathic system, together with many practical such unavoidable necessity existed, that you know at what records of its efficiency. The book will do some good perhaps, and we commend it to the attention of the ladies especially.

New Counterfeits .- Bradley and Anthony's Bank Note List for November, gives the following list of new counterfeits:

State Bank of Ohio, I's; a fac simile of the gent ine, with a slight imperfection in the fingers of the laws; and so far as I know, not mentioned in them. It may mode of detection; the genuine having, at each oblong end, on the red impression a circle of stars, while the honor or to avoid the imputation of cowardice, but it is not counterfeit has a square with one star in the centre. a principle of criminal law.

To justify you in finding the defendant guilty at all, you must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that he killed the deceased nurposely.

The branches at Ripley and Cleverland are the only ones, so far, counterfeited; but all the branches are limited to be.

Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, at Wheeling ceased purposely, and of deli erate and premeditated malice. 1848; S. Brady, Cashier, engraved. Engraving rath-

Planters' Bank, Tennessee, 50's, vignette, eagle, or To find him guilty of manslaughter, you must be satisfied, a bale of goods, and "50" in an oblong die, on each beyond a reasonable doubt, that he killed the deceased with-

INFLAMMABLE GAS-A Curiosity .- There are n satisfactorily proved, not only by a preponderance of the evidence, but beyond a reasonable doubt. All that it is in-It is provided by sec. 1, chap. 26, of the acts of 1846, that filled with cracks from which the gas escapes. Place forth the gas, the soil being exceedingly porous, and every person who shall be duly convicted of murder in the filled with cracks from which the gas escapes. Place first degree, shall suffer death or be imprisoned in the State a tin horn over one of these cracks, apply a match to Prison and kept at hard labor during life. If you find the the top, and a brilliant flame of vellowish appearance at one of the gas openings, and flung in burning hay. Quite an explosion followed, the hay was scattered in If you find the defendant guilty of murder in the second the mir, and a blaze issued several feet high. It condegree, you must say so in your verdiet; and sentence him tinued to burn until the ground caved in and smother-

The ground from which the gas escapes never freezes; and nothing will grow upon it, although the prisoned in the State Prison and kent at hard labor for some soil is very rich. The location is twelve miles from specified time not less than two nor more than twenty-one Cleveland and has attracted many visitors to see the earth burn. The existence of the gas has been known here for a dozen years or more, and the quantity escaping, which is large, seems to be increasing rather thon otherwise .- Cleveland Herald.

A convention of the religious body known as the Christians, or Disciples, was lately held in Cincinna-ti, the object being to deliberate upon the best method promises great official patronage to the Herald, on It was resolved to recommend to the brethren the was chosen President. The proceedings of the convention were directed to be published in pamphlet form. One hundred and thirty delegates, represent ing thirteen States and two hundred thousand commu nicants, were present. They were mostly ministers. In support of the above named societies, about five thousand dollars was raised.

THE POPULARITY OF THE ADMINISTRATION .- OR the 4th of March last, when Gen. Taylor was sworn into office as President of the United States, one hunhigh to permit them to pass. It is said that lawsuits dred and thirty seven members of the next Congress will be instigated against the bridge company, who had been elected, as we learn by the Washington ure liable to the full extent of their fortunes for dam
Union, of which eighty-two were whige and but fiftyfive were democrats. Since that time, the cloven fool of federalism has been discovered in the repudiation of pledges, and out of the eighty-five members since lected, only thirty are whigs, while the democracy mer, the enterprising newspaper and advertising have elected fifty-five! These facts speak volume agent in New York, has issued an Almanac for 1850. yet whig papers in the face of this evidence still claim which will be valuable to business men. It is a neat that Taylorism has lost none of its popularity with

THE SATURDAY COURIER CASE .- The long pending case of Holden vs. McMakin has at length been settled. The defendant has paid to the executors of the were engaged in digging away a hill belonging to plaintiff \$42 300 in cush, as their half of the value of the establishment, besides \$50,330 in outstanding

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, the new accredited Minister to the United States, accompanied by Lady Bulwer, left London on the 25th ult. for Liverpoo there to embark for New York, to enter on his diplo oysters had attached themselves, and grown firmly. | matic duties at Washington.

[Volume 1X::::::Number 25.

Memorial to the Legislature.

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana: The undersigned stockholders in the Central Plank Road, would re-pectfully ask for amendments to the "Act to in-corporate the Central Plank Road Company," in the follow-ing particulars: First—to strike out all of the Proviso to section 18, of said act. Second-strike out so much of section 30, as requires the company to finish the portion of said road that passes through the counties of Hendricks and Putnam, within a limited time. Third—repeal so much of section 32, as provides for the special application of stock subscribed by stockholders east of Indianapolis.

The Proviso in s.c. 18, the first amendment asked, speci-fies that the track of said road shall not be less than 16 feet wide. Experience, the certain guide in such matters, has fully established the fact that a single track of plank, with a turn-out track of from 8 to 12 feet, the road being properly graded from 18 to 20 feet in width, and ditching so as to make the drainage of the grade complete, is undoubtedly sufficient. The New York, Ohio and Michigan Plank Roads are now made with a single track of Plank, and are regarded as altegether equal to the business upon them. This important feature in the construction of such roads, determines at once the question of progress in the work on the Central Plank Road.

The second amendment, which relates to a forfeiture of the character in case of failure to complete the road within a given period, has operated injuriously in the subscription of stock in said road—but few comparatively are willing to hazard their money in an enterprize which carries upon its face the appearance of loss to the contributors; and consequently this obstacle has materially retaided the operations of the Company.

The amendments are of vital importance to the prosecution of this great work—without them the Plank Road cannot

be made-with them we hazard nothing in saying that from 20 to 30 miles of road will be made within the coming

The undersigned ask simply to be permitted to make such a road as has been found amply sufficient in the great State of New York, where the matter has been fully tested, and where capital is ten times as abundant as in Indiana, and where the transportation of agricultural products is, in the present stage of improvement, far greater than in our State. And we cannot entertain the belief that our Legislature will withhold its assent to a measure of so much importance, and which will operate beneficially upon the interest of so large a portion of the State, and particularly of the farmers, as to the construction of a first rate road, through the centre of the State, in the place of a highway, termed "Na-tional Road," which for months in each year, is almost

A STRIKING RESENBLANCE .- While sitting in the St. Charles Hotel, Troy, one day last week, a hard looking subject, "about three sheets in the wind," entered and called for brandy and water, and on being refused, seated himself, and after a few moments' silent meditation, exclaimed:-"Well, my lot is a hard one but I have one thing to console me, it bears a striking resemblance to that of President Taylor." On being asked in what the resemblance consisted, he said: "I havn't got a friend or an enemy on earth, neither has the old General."-Sandy Hill Herald.

MURDER.-Charles Bright, a young man of seventeen years of age, and Knowles Vanosdol, several years his senior, had a dispute, on Thursday last, growing out of a gambling transaction that took place the previous night, in Moscow, Rush county. Subsequently on the same day they met upon the street, when Bright drew a loaded pistol and shot Vanosdol, giving him a wound from which he died the following day. After an examination, Bright, in default of bail, was committed to jail to await his trial at the next term of the circuit court .- Madison

Barnum, the great museum man, is out in the Eastern papers about the engagement of Jenny Lind. He says he has sent two agents to Stockholm to engage her to come to the United States. He states that he has offered her one thousand dollars a night for two hundred nights, besides furnishing her with a carriage and paying all her traveling expenses.

MURDER AT NEW HAVEN .- Charles Smith and his wife, an aged couple, were found a few days since brutally murdered. Mr. Smith was 80 years old, and served under Wellington in the Peninsula War. The object was plunder, the old man having just received a little money as an English pensioner.

What right has a married man to be 'talking sentiment,' we should like to know? Ah Geordy, Geordy! we fear thou art a sad dog. "Thou wilt never give over till thou art hanged!"-Lafayette Courier.

"Hanged!" quoth'e, Jenks, eh? Don't remember the "ague," and a "buggy ride in two inches of wet snow?" Hanged! eh? Look out, or your rib might

The twelve large manufacturing establishments at Lowell employ a capital of about 13 millions of dollars, at present owning 48 mills, with their appendages, such as 600 boarding houses and other buildings. The total number of spindles in operation is 310,000. The present number of operatives is about 18,000, of whom 4,000 are males and 9,000 females.

No RAILROADS AT ROME -A correspondent of the London Dally Times writes as follows: "I hear that the cardinals have decided that the railway to Naples is a useless scheme, tending only

to inundate Rome with worthless foreigners, they have therefore definitely suspended the works, and thus thrown thosands of people out of employment, now that it is so much needed." A CONTRAST.-The Armenian (Catholic) Patriarch, at Constantinople, has been commissioned by the

Turkish Sultan, to transmit, on his part, to Pope Pius IX, the sum of a hundred and thirty thousand francs, for the Papal exchequer. We rememember that the Sultan contributed liberally towards the relief of the Irish distress. How the 19th century dif-Rev. Mr. Beecher's church, in Brooklyn, is nearly completed. It will be the most capacious edifice in

that city, and will accommodate from 2,500 to 3,000 persons. A plainer looking church could not be devised, but it is arranged for comfort, and is to be furnished with an improved contrivance for ventillating the house, by which the entire volume of air, it is said, will be changed every ten minutes. Rolla Doolittle, Esq., formerly editor of the Madison Courier, has become a vender of hats. Rolla

doubtless finds it much more profitable to provide for the outside than the inside of the cranium. Every body has a scalp, but there are vast numbers without brains .- N. A. Dem. HEAVY VERDICT .- A jury in Philadelphia has giv- had some opportunity of judging of the state of feelen a verdict of four thousand five hundred dollars damages against a firm in Kensington, whose dray-

man, by unskillful driving, knocked the plaintiff down, and severely injured her. BANK DIRECTORS .- S. C. Sample, H. Chapin, C. B. Blair, R. Burroughs, D. Wagner, J. H. Orr, and A. B. Judson are elected Directors of the South Bend Branch Bank. Judge Sample was re-elected President and H. Chapin Cashier of the institution .- Go-

Edmond Flagg, Esq., in a note to the St. Louis Republican, says that Mr. Hannegan repaired to Ber-lin as soon as possible after his arrival in Europe, and that he has been absent only on account of sickness, or when the plague or cholera drove nearly all foreigners from the city. Mr. F. is a whig, and is an attache to the U. S. legation in Berlin.

An explosion took place in the magazine of Allen & Thurber's pistol factory, at Worcester, Mass., on the 12th inst, by which two men, named Swift and Sherman, were blown to atoms, and another man so badly wounded that he cannot survive.

MAN MISSING .- J. P. Martin, of Constantine, on Friday, sold a load of wheat at Niles, and put up at the Western Hotel, having about \$500 in his pocket. The next morning he was missing, and at last accounts had not been heard from. The landlord and hostler had been arrested on suspicion of murder.

A friend inquires whether a man can note by telegraph. This is a question for political wireworkers to solve. Our own opinion is, that it depends entirely upon the regulations of the poles.

Correspondence of the Public Ledger.

Letter From Washington.

Wasington, Nov. 11, 1849. As the time for the meeting of Congress approaches, political passions seem to look more and more bitter, and there is every prospect of a stormy and vio-lent session. I doubt whether the Congressional records furnish a precedent for the debates which we are destined to witness, or the exasperation of parties

with which we are already threatened. The recent elections seem to have added fuel to the flames. The administration stands apparently unmoved; relying on the chances of the old "divide et impera," for success in the ensuing struggle. Divided as one party seems to be, between the South and the North, the Cabinet hope to hold the balance of power between them; and their friends are even sanguine in their hopes of electing the Speaker. This, on top of the Mississippi and Louisiana elections, is certainly bold; but there is no knowing to what extent the free soilers may go, in their zest for philosophical abstractions. Certain it is that we are fast approaching the period of geographical parties-the very worst that can come for the peace, prosperity and happiness of the country, and that unless the Wilmot Proviso agitation be disposed of in some practical, substantial nanner, the course of our National legislation will be interrupted by scenes of violence which, if not subversive of the Union, will at least tarnish our national reputation, and shake our national credit.

The South appear to be more united on slavery than they ever were, and determined to make a last effort against the crushing preponderance of the Northern nd Northwestern States. It is not the Calhoun party alone; but the whole South--Calhounmen, Conservatives and Whigs, which are united in this movement, the evidence of which will soon be made public in advance of the session of Congress.

That Gen. Taylor is suspected of favoring the Wilmot Proviso, and that his Cabinet will advise him to sign it, if passed by both Houses, is evident from the result of the Southern elections. What Gen. Taylor will do when the question shall be presented to him for his final decision, no one can tell. Gen. Taylor is a slave owner, and is known to be fond of property. He is, moreover, a native of the South, surrounded by Southerners, when at home, and may thus be reasonably supposed to covet the good opin-ion of his neighbors. He is in addition to all that, practical man, and may, after all, have a little relish for the personal exercise of power. He may, therefore, in opposition to his Cabinet, veto the Proviso, if presented to him; but the chances now are that he will not.

The opposition to Gen. Taylor's Cabinet will be very great in the Whig ranks themselves. The maicontents of that party insist already on a change in the General's advisers, and on the organization of a "Constitutional Cabinet." Mr. Clayton seems to rive the greatest umbrage, though the Southern Whigs are equally bitter against Mr. Meredith, to whom they ascribe great powers of dialectics for upsetting the opinions of others; but no strength in affirming his own.

As to Mr. Ewing, the plan is to legislate him out of the Cabinet, by abolishing the Secretaryship of the Interior, created during the last session. In this movement Democrats and a portion of the Whigs will cheerfully coalesce to get rid of a functionary, odions

The proposition lately made in the "Baltimore Sun," for the retrocession of the District of Columbin to the State of Maryland, has already many advocates in high quarters, among the very men who op-posed the retrocession of Alexandria to the State of Virginia. If it be a means of putting an end to the agitation of the slave question, until the latter can be considered soberly and maturely by those whom it most concerns, it will be a positive benefit to the country. No precipitate legislation has ever produced much good in any country; but when precipitancy is the result of political combinations, rather than of nonest convictions, any plan by which the subject can be removed from the arena of the gladiators ought to to be eagerly embraced by the true lovers of the coup-

It is quite certain that the whole agitation of the slave question in the territories is at this moment, void of any practical results, and that so far from aiding the cause of human freedom, it only perplexes and entangles the career of its champions. Let us not forget that we have no central power here to dictate measures to the Union, and that the only means of preserving confederacies, and with them the greatest amount of human freedom, consists in doing justice to all its members-not merely theoretical, abstract justice, but such as will carry the conviction with it that justice is actually done. The predjudjces of men constitute an important element of strength or weakness in a nation, and it is the business of statesmen to manage them with prodence and care; on a mere question of abstract right almost every man, (except a lawyer, who submits his case to the jury) is a tolerably competent judge.

Various candidates are suggested for the Speaker-ship on the Democratic side. The most prominent are Cobb of Georgia, McDowell of Virginia, McCler-nand of Illinois, and McLane of Maryland. Most prominent, and deservedly so, for Clerk of the House, is your neighbor, Col. John W. Forney, of the Pennsylvanian; in praise of whose talents, agreeable manners, and general urbanity, it would be a work of supererogation in me to say a word in a Philadelphia

Colleges in the United States .- There are in the United States 119 colleges, the oldest of which is Harvard University, at Cambridge, (Mass.,) established in 1638. The next oldest is Yale College, at New Haven, established in 1700. The aggregate number of volumes in the libraries of these colleges is 643,328. The library of Harvard University numbers 74,000 volumes .- National Intelligencer. The National Intelligencer has been misled

the comparative seniority of Yale College, at New Haven. Harvard University is the oldest existing college in the United States, and William and Mary, in Virginia, the next oldest. The first attempt, we believe, to establish a literary institution in North America was made in Virginia, at Henrico; but it was abandoned on account of the Opechanough massacre in March, 1622, sixteen years before Harvard was founded. The frontier settlements, of which Henrico was one, were nearly destroyed by that massacre, and the colonists were forced to confine themselves to the neighborhood of Jamestown. Soon afterwards the seat of government was removed to the Middle Plantations, since known as Williamsburgh; and the effort to found a seat of learning was renewed. Commissary Blair visited England in furtherance of that object, and obtained a charter for a university for the education of the Indians as well as the whites, and the institution was founded in February, 1692, under the name of the University of William and Mary. As Yale College was not established until 1700, it is the third, and not the second, in point of seniority in the United States .- W. Union.

The New Orleans Picayune says a friend, who has ing among the population in the Island of Cuba, is o opinion that a vast majority ardently desire a change, and that it would not be difficult to bring it about, It also pays Alcoy, the Captain General, the compliment of saying that he is neither as arbitrary nor as sanguinary as O'Donnell. The latter would have executed the known conspirators in the late conspiracy, but Alcoy sent for them and was satisfied with giving them a serious admonition. In one case, he summoned to his presence a lady in Havana, told her that her son was in New York plotting against the Island, and suggested to her to acquaint him, that if he returned, his (Alcoy's) duty would compel him to use the greatest severity. It would therefore be to his advantage to keep away and to reside permanently

The father of young BARNUM, who was killed by the Montesquions-the French Counts-at St. Louis, has instituted a suit against those persons to recover damages for the loss of his son's services, he being at the time of his death a minor. The damages are laid at \$3,000. Under the writ issued all the property of which the Montesoutons were possessed on their arrival at St. Louis, was seized by the Sheriff to abide the event of the suit. So learns the St. Louis Repub-

There has been a general auctioneering off of the carpets, curtains, chairs, &c., &c., of the White House to make place for new articles. The Washton Union, says it feels a particular interest in knowing the fate of them gold spoons, so memorial in the history of OGLE and the Whig campaign of 1840. A correspondent of the New York Herald says, that in the general sweepings-out these OGLE gold spoons have been condemned to the kitchen.